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PREPARED BY  
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QUEEN'S PARK  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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MARKET PROFILES

ON


SELECTED WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
Ministry of Industry & Tourism  
Hearst Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

LB  
JULY, 1975





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SUMMARY: GHANA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE, THE GAMBIA

WORLD TRADE, 1974

	<u>IMPORTS</u>	<u>EXPORTS</u> (\$million)	<u>BALANCE</u>
Ghana	823	755	-68
Liberia	290	375	+85
Sierra Leone	220	142	-78
The Gambia	48	43	-5
Area Total	1381	1315	-66

MAJOR SUPPLIERS, 1973 (%)

<u>GHANA</u>		<u>LIBERIA</u>		<u>SIERRA LEONE</u>		<u>THE GAMBIA</u>	
U.K.	23.0	U.S.	30.4	U.K.	33.8	U.K.	24
U.S.	18.0	W. Germany	11.6	Japan	14.3	Japan	8
Netherlands	11.1	U.K.	9.2	U.S.	13.4	France	5
Japan	10.8	Japan	7.8	W. Germany	12.1	U.S.	3
Canada	1.9	Canada	1.1	Canada	0.1	Canada	0.3

MAJOR MARKETS, 1973 (%)

<u>GHANA</u>		<u>LIBERIA</u>		<u>SIERRA LEONE</u>		<u>THE GAMBIA</u>	
U.K.	19.0	U.S.	22.3	U.K.	85.8	France	54
U.S.	11.1	Italy	18.1	U.S.	7.0	U.K.	17
W. Germany	10.0	W. Germany	17.2	W. Germany	6.2	Portugal	13
Japan	5.0	Netherlands	13.5	Japan	5.8	W. Germany	8
Canada	1.0	Canada	0.2	Canada	2.8	Canada	--

TRADE WITH CANADA, 1974

	<u>CANADIAN IMPORTS</u>	<u>CANADIAN EXPORTS</u> (\$ million)	<u>ONTARIO EXPORTS</u>
GHANA	7.42	20.54	4.64
LIBERIA	0.80	3.20	1.08
SIERRA LEONE	3.25	0.63	0.12
THE GAMBIA	----	0.16	0.001
Area Total	11.47	24.53	5.84





# GHANA

Location:

In West Africa, bordered on the north by Upper Volta, on the west by The Ivory Coast, and on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on the south.

Area:

57,643 square miles.

Geography:

A low-lying country. Lowland stretch across the 341-mile coastline. To the east, beyond the lowlands, are the ancient high mountains ranges, with a maximum altitude of 5,000 feet. Significant inland stretch the Northwestern area, and the region extends south across the Northern region.

Climate:

Tropical. Temperatures rise and humidity builds further inland. In rainy season, from May to September, average annual temperatures are from 75 F to 85 F, and rainfall averages 40 inches a year along the coast. Decreasing inland, weather is strongly influenced by the dry, easterly trade winds and cool, wet Southern winds.

## MARKET PROFILE

### ON

### GHANA

Population:

5.41 million (1974)

Urban:

Accra (Capital): 740,000

Tamale: 210,000

Kumasi/Takoradi: 187,000

The indigenous population includes nearly 50 ethnic groups, and 4 broad cultural groups: The Akan, the Ewe, the Ga-Adangbe and a "Northern" group. The population growth rate is 2.4 per annum. The large majority of inhabitants live in rural areas, although there has been a significant migration to the cities since independence. The labour force numbers close to 4.5 million with over half employed in the agricultural sector. Literacy is between 33-34%.

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
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## MARKET PROFILE

### GHANA

- LOCATION:** In West Africa. Bounded on the North by Upper Volta, on the West by The Ivory Coast, Togo on the East and the Atlantic ocean on the South.
- AREA:** 91,843 square miles.
- GEOGRAPHY:** A low-lying country. Lowlands stretch across the 344-mile coastline. To the East, beyond the lowlands, are the Akwapin-Togo mountain ranges, with a maximum altitude of 3,000 feet. Equatorial forest covers the Southwestern area. Bush and savanna grasses reach across the Northern region.
- CLIMATE:** Tropical and humid, with temperatures rising and humidity falling further inland, Cool, rainy season runs from May to September. Average annual temperatures range from 79° F to 84° F, and rainfall averages 80 inches a year along the coast, decreasing inland. Weather is strongly influenced by the hot, dry Northeast trade winds and cool, wet Southwest trade winds.
- POPULATION:** 9.61 Million (1974)
- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| <u>Cities</u>    |         |
| Accra (Capital)  | 740,000 |
| Kumasi           | 346,000 |
| Sekondi/Takoradi | 162,000 |
- The indigenous population includes nearly 50 ethnic groups, and 4 broad cultural groups: The Akan, the Ewe, the Ga-Adangbe and a "Northern" group. The population growth rate is 2.4% per annum. The large majority of inhabitants live in rural areas, although there has been a significant migration to the cities since independence, The labour force numbers close to 4.0 million with over half employed in the agricultural sector. Literacy is between 25-30%.
- LANGUAGE:** English is the official language.
- GOVERNMENT:** Ghana, known for 83 years under British rule as the Gold Coast, achieved independence in March 1957, became a republic in 1960, and a one-party state in 1964. Since independence, Ghana has had, alternately, two civilian and two military government, the National Redemption Council (NRC) has made remarkable progress in strengthening a rather slumping economy.
- HEAD OF STATE:** Colonel Ignatius Acheampong (since 1972)
- CURRENCY:** 1 Cedi (100 Pesewas) = \$0.87 (Mar. 1975)





## ECONOMY:

Ghana enjoys a relatively high standard of living compared with most other West African countries. The main area of economic activity is the agricultural sector, which employs about 60% of the labour force. Ghana has led the world in the production of cocoa for over 50 years. The country produces 37% of total African production and 25% of world production. Other crops include rice (70% self-sufficiency in 1974), cane sugar, palm oil, groundnuts and maize. Vast sums have been invested in this sector with the introduction of Operation Feed Yourself, in 1972.

Industry contributes 8% of GDP and has an average annual growth rate of 7%. Industrial activity is limited and includes chemicals and metal fabricating industries. Over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of industrial production is foreign-owned, although there is a growing trend toward state participation in this sector.

Mining has declined in importance in recent years. There are commercial reserves of gold, diamond, manganese and bauxite.

## G.D.P.:

\$3.64 billion (1974)

PER CAPITA GDP: \$378 (1974)

REAL GDP GROWTH: 4%

## WORLD TRADE:

	<u>\$ Million</u>		
	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Balance of Trade</u>
1972	293	431	+138
1973	450	626	+176
1974	823	755	- 68

Principal imports: Machinery and transport equipment, cloth, oil, cereal

Principal exports: Cocoa, wood, diamonds, gold, bauxite, manganese.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS (%)

	(1973)
U.K.	23.0
U.S.	18.0
Netherlands	11.1
Japan	10.8
Canada	1.9

MAJOR MARKTETS (%)

	(1973)
U.K.	19.0
U.S.	11.1
West Germany	10.0
Japan	5.0
Canada	1.0





INTERNATIONAL RESERVES:	End of	\$ Million
	1972	107
	1973	189
	1974	94
	March 1975	89

CANADIAN TRADE WITH GHANA: (\$ Million)

	Imports from Ghana	Exports to Ghana	Ontario Exports to Ghana
1972	11.95	8.73	4.63
1973	6.55	8.58	7.45
1974	7.42	20.54	4.64

MAJOR CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM GHANA 1972-1974

COMMODITY	1972	1973	1974
		(\$'000)	
Cocoa and chocolate	7,734	3,863	4,509
Aluminum including alloys	2,829	1,408	1,890
Aluminum ores, concentrates & scrap	676	352	-
Coffee	141	457	-
Lumber	119	289	344

MAJOR CANADIAN EXPORTS TO GHANA 1972-1974

COMMODITY	1972	1973	1974
		(\$'000)	
Red Spring wheat, exc. seed	4,247	4,996	14,190
Sheet and strip, steel nes.	137	1,131	2,038
Woodland log handling equipment	321	227	679
Earth drilling and related machinery and parts	-	75	349
Mining-quarrying machinery & parts	2	42	246
Card, punch, sort tab computers	-	73	127
Transformers and parts	860	654	2

MAJOR ONTARIO EXPORTS TO GHANA 1972-1974

COMMODITY	1972	1973	1974
		(\$'000)	
Woodland log handling equipment and parts	327	285	890
Card punch sort tab computers and parts	-	73	127
Sheet and strip steel nes.	137	1,131	2,038
Transformers and parts	842	654	2





MARKET PROFILE

ON

LIBERIA

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
Ministry of Industry & Tourism  
Hearst Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

LB  
July, 1975





## MARKET PROFILE

### LIBERIA

LOCATION: In West Africa. Bordered by Sierra Leone to the West, Guinea to the north and Ivory Coast to the East.

AREA: 43,000 square miles

GEOGRAPHY: Gently rolling hills, mountainous in the northern region. Forests cover 40% of the total area.

CLIMATE: Countrysituated in equatorial coastal zone of West Africa. Tropical climate with high humidity. Rainy season runs from April through to November. Average annual rainfall is 183 inches.

POPULATION: 1.67 million (1974)  
Cities:  
Monrovia (capital) 180,000  
There are 412,000 people in the labour force, of which 104,000 are in the monetised sector. Of these, 42% are employed in agriculture, 15% in government, 15% in construction and 11% in mining. Nearly 85% of the population are illiterate. The urban population accounts for over 26% of the total. Population growth rate is 3.4% per annum.

LANGUAGE: English is the official and commercial language.

GOVERNMENT: Liberia became the first independent republic in Africa, in 1847. Executive power is vested in the President, who is assisted by a vice-president and cabinet. The bicameral legislative is comprised of the Senate and House of Representatives.

HEAD OF STATE: President William V.S. Tolbert (since January, 1972)

CURRENCY: Dollar (at par with U.S. dollar)  
1 dollar = \$1.00 Canadian

WEIGHTS & MEASURES: The imperial system is in use.





## ECONOMY:

Agricultural activity predominates and this sector is showing signs of rapid growth, due mainly to increasing domestic prices and world demand for rubber and timber. However, by far the largest export earner is iron ore, contributing 70%. Liberia is currently the world's 8th largest producer of this mineral. Other minerals include diamonds and unexploited reserves of barite, kyanite and gold. Diamonds are growing in importance and in 1973, diamonds replaced rubber as Liberia's second largest foreign exchange earner.

Industrial activity is small-scale, and confined mainly to the manufacture of certain raw materials. However, there is a favourable potential for industrial development, with the availability of raw materials, energy, water and infrastructural facilities.

Current government development programs are aimed at shifting the subsistence farming population (75% of Liberians) into the money economy.

An economic union with Sierra Leone was established in 1973, with the signing of the Mano River Declaration. Plans are underway to liberalize trade between the two countries, improve communication links and develop co-operation in agricultural and industrial production.

G.D.P.: \$521 million (1973)

PER CAPITA GDP: \$312 (1973)

REAL RATE OF GDP

GROWTH: 7% (1973)

## WORLD TRADE:

		(\$ million)	
	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Balance of Trade</u>
1972	179	244	+ 65
1973	193	324	+ 131
1974	290	375	+ 85

Principal Imports: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals, mineral fuels.

Principal Exports: iron ore, diamonds, rubber, logs.





MAJOR SUPPLIERS (%)

(1973)

U.S.	30.4
West Germany	11.6
U.K.	9.2
Japan	7.8
Canada	1.1

MAJOR MARKETS (%)

(1973)

U.S.	22.3
Italy	18.1
West Germany	17.2
Netherlands	13.5
Canada	0.2

## CANADIAN TRADE WITH LIBERIA: (\$ Million)

	<u>Imports from Liberia</u>	<u>Exports to Liberia</u>	<u>Ontario Exports to Liberia</u>
1972	1.5	1.5	0.39
1973	0.9	2.3	0.42
1974	0.8	3.2	1.08

MAJOR CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM LIBERIA - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Coffee	405	262	351
Rubber and allied gums, natural	286	622	433
Iron ores and concentrates	801	-	-

MAJOR CANADIAN EXPORTS TO LIBERIA - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Hard spring wheat flour	-	443	24
Wheat flour nes.	409	53	-
Indus. chem. specialties & explosives	243	927	1,401
Woodland log handling equip. & parts	156	300	71
Mining-quarrying machinery & parts	181	131	328
Ships and boats	13,570	-	-
Card punch sort tab computer & pts.	-	20	16
Boxes and cartons, paperboards & pts.	75	40	50

MAJOR ONTARIO EXPORTS TO LIBERIA - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Dairy products nes.	8	7	11
Nuts, kernels, seeds, shelled prep.	-	9	3
Infant and junior foods	2	2	16
Woodland log handling equip. & parts	156	299	37
Mining-quarrying machinery and parts	31	9	3



MARKET PROFILE

ON

SIERRA LEONE

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
Ministry of Industry & Tourism  
Hearst Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

LB  
July, 1975





## MARKET PROFILE

### SIERRA LEONE

**LOCATION:** In West Africa. Sierra Leone shares its borders with Liberia to the Southeast and Guinea to the North and Northeast, and has a 210-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean.

**AREA:** 27,925 square miles

**GEOGRAPHY:** The country has three physical regions-wooded, hill terrain borders a coastal belt of mangrove swamps. Further inland, near the eastern frontier are mountains and an upland plateau.

**CLIMATE:** The average annual rainfall exceeds 125 inches, most of which falls between July and October. Temperatures average 80° F.

**POPULATION:** 3,000,000 (1974)

<u>Cities</u>	
Freetown (capital)	200,000
Bo	45,000
Kenema	30,000

Sierra Leone has a population growth rate of 1.6%, one of the lowest in Africa. The two largest tribal groups are the Temne (North) and the Mende (Southern regions). There are an estimated 4,500 Europeans living in Sierra Leone. The labour force numbers about 938,000 of which 100,000 are wage earners. Approximately 10% of the population is literate.

**LANGUAGE:** English is the official language

**GOVERNMENT:** Sierra Leone gained its independence from Britain in April, 1961, and adopted a republican constitution in 1971. Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a 5-year term, and his cabinet. The unicameral House of Representatives, with 97 members, is elected for a 5-year term. The President appoints the leader of the Party holding the majority of seats as Prime Minister. At the present time, Sierra Leone is effectively a one-party state.

**HEAD OF STATE:** Siaka Stevens (since 1971)

**CURRENCY:** 1 Leone (100 cents) = \$1.21 (Feb. 1975)

**ECONOMY:** Agriculture is the most important sector, employing nearly 55% of the labour force, and contributing 16% of total export earnings.





ECONOMY CONT'D: However, this sector has been growing at an average of only 1.6% per year. Agricultural production has stagnated in recent years due to low domestic prices. The primary export crops are palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. The government recognizes the need to develop this sector, thus reducing dependence on exhaustive resources. Current agricultural planning is directed towards self-sufficiency in rice (63,000 tons imported in 1974), increased export crops and balanced, regional development.

Mineral resources are by far the largest foreign exchange earners. Diamonds alone accounts for over 60% of export earnings and iron ore another 10%. Although production has declined in recent years, favourable world market prices have resulted in a consistent rise in export earnings. Sierra Leone's rutile deposits are believed to be among the richest in the world.

Manufacturing industry is confined mainly to cigarettes, beer, industrial gases and a few light, consumer goods.

The five-year Development Plan, implemented this year, will involve investments of \$747 million. Development will be encouraged primarily in the agricultural sector, and infrastructure.

G.D.P.: \$390 million (1973)

PER CAPITA GDP: \$134 (1973)

WORLD TRADE:	(\$million)		Balance of Trade
	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	
1972	121	118	- 3
1973	158	132	-26
1974	220	142	-78

Principal Imports: Manufactured goods, food, machinery and transport equipment, fuel and lubricants, chemicals.

Principal Exports: Diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS (%)  
(1973)

U.K.	33.8
Japan	14.3
U.S.	13.4
West Germany	12.1
Canada	0.1

MAJOR MARKETS (%)  
(1974)

U.K.	85.8
U.S.	7.0
West Germany	6.2
Japan	5.8
Canada	2.8



## INTERNATIONAL RESERVES:

<u>End of</u>	<u>\$ Million</u>
1972	46.4
1973	51.8
1974	54.6
1975 March	49.6

CANADIAN TRADE WITH SIERRA LEONE: (\$ million)

	<u>Imports from Sierra Leone</u>	<u>Exports to Sierra Leone</u>	<u>Ontario Exports to Sierra Leone</u>
1972	3.21	0.27	0.01
1973	3.80	0.17	0.05
1974	3.25	0.63	0.12

MAJOR CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM SIERRA LEONE - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Coffee	513	811	550
Aluminum ores, concentrates and scrap	2,692	2,982	2,656

MAJOR CANADIAN EXPORTS TO SIERRA LEONE - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Hard Spring wheat flour	-	13	40
Railway, street roll stock and parts	35	49	85
Navigation instruments appar- atus and parts	-	-	115
Models for demonstration etc. and parts	-	-	230
Excavator type cranes, shovels power	-	30	-

MAJOR ONTARIO EXPORTS TO SIERRA LEONE - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Dairy products	2	5	21
Tomato Juice	1	4	2
Tobacco, bright, flue-cured	-	9	10
Woodland log handling equip.	-	20	-
Parts & access. for motor vehicles nes.	4	4	5





MARKET PROFILE

ON

THE GAMBIA

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
Ministry of Industry & Tourism  
Hearst Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

LB  
July, 1975





## MARKET PROFILE

### THE GAMBIA

**LOCATION:** In West Africa. Except for a short coast-line, the Gambia is surrounded by Senegal.

**AREA:** 4,003 square miles.

**GEOGRAPHY:** The country is low-lying, with a maximum altitude of 120 feet. The Gambia River navigable for 150 miles inland, runs through central Gambia, across the Eastern border into Senegal. The lower half of the river is bordered by mangrove swamps and behind these lie river "flats." Beyond the flats are sand hills and plateaus.

**CLIMATE:** Sub-tropical. Temperatures range from 60° to 110° F. The rainy, hot season runs from June to October. The balance of the year is mild and dry. Average, annual rainfall is 40 inches.

**POPULATION:** 510,000 (1974 est.).  
Cities:  
Banjul (capital) 40,000

The principal tribal groups are the Mandingo (40% of total), the Fula (13%) and the Wolof (12%). The rural population accounts for 55% of the total, and an equal percentage of the population are Moslems. The Gambia is one of Africa's most densely populated countries, with 97 inhabitants per square mile. The population growth rate over the past decade has averaged 4.6%. Literacy is currently under 10%. The labour force numbers 165,000 of which 9,000 are salaried.

**LANGUAGE:** English is the official language.

**GOVERNMENT:** The Gambia became independent within the Commonwealth in 1965, after 77 years under British rule, and was declared a republic in April, 1970. The President, elected for a five-year term, the Vice-President and the Cabinet constitute the executive branch. The legislative branch of government is comprised of a unicameral House of Representatives. The present constitution was drafted in 1970. The Gambia is one of the few African countries with a multi-party system. The current ruling party is the Progressive People's Party (PPP).

The Gambia has been spared the political instability experienced by other African states.



HEAD OF STATE: Sir Dawda Jawara (since 1965)

CURRENCY: 1 Dalasi (100 bututs) = \$0.60 (Mar. 1975).

ECONOMY: Despite attempts to diversify, the economy is based heavily on the production and export of groundnuts. This commodity alone accounts for 1/3 of G.D.P. and over 90% of export earnings. Other agricultural products include palm kernels, cotton, rice and sorghum. Current government policy aims at diversifying agricultural production, particularly increased yields of cotton, vegetables and livestock, and reaching self-sufficiency in rice, which has hitherto been hampered by drought.

Industry is confined mainly to groundnut and fish processing, and other light industries.

The three-year Development Plan (1971-1974) had a total investment bill of \$17 million, and laid emphasis on agriculture, infra-structure and tourism. A second plan, due to begin next year, will continue development in the tourist industry, as well as education, health and infra-structure, particularly in rural areas.

Gambianization is gradually being introduced to all sectors, with the exception of tourism; however, the government welcomes foreign investment in light industry.

G.D.P.: \$66.4 million (1974)

PER CAPITA GDP: \$130 (1974)

WORLD TRADE:	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Total Exports</u> (\$ million)	<u>Balance of Trade</u>
1972	29.7	22.3	-7.4
1973	31.9	23.9	-8.0
1974	47.7	43.2	-4.5

Principal Imports: Foodstuffs, textiles and clothing, capital goods.

Principal Exports: Groundnuts and groundnut products.

<u>MAJOR SUPPLIERS (%)</u>		<u>MAJOR MARKETS (%)</u>	
(1973)		(1973)	
U.K.	24	France	54
Japan	8	U.K.	17
France	5	Portugal	13
U.S.	3	West Germany	8
Canada	0.3	Canada	--





INTERNATIONAL RESERVES:

<u>End of</u>	<u>\$ Million</u>
1971	10.9
1972	12.7
1973	20.1
1974 November	34.5

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE GAMBIA: (\$MILLION)

	<u>Imports from The Gambia</u>	<u>Exports to The Gambia</u>	<u>Ontario Exports to The Gambia</u>
1972	0.29	0.096	0.004
1973	-	0.099	0.003
1974	-	0.161	0.001

MAJOR CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM THE GAMBIA - 1972-1974

NIL

MAJOR CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE GAMBIA - 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$'000)	<u>1974</u>
Eggs-whole yolk or albumen	-	-	70
Hard Spring wheat flour	-	84	86
Wheat flour nes	91	7	-
Refrigerators & freezers household size	-	4	-
Air Conditioning & refriz. equip. & parts	-	3	-
Shipping containers plastic & parts nes	4	-	-

MAJOR ONTARIO EXPORTS TO THE GAMBIA - 1972-1974

NIL



MARKET PROFILE

ON

NIGERIA

Prepared by:

Foreign Trade Analysis Section  
Trade Research Branch  
Ministry of Industry & Tourism  
Hearst Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario

JD  
July, 1975





## MARKET PROFILE

### NIGERIA

**LOCATION:** In West Africa, sharing borders with Chad and Cameroon in the east, Niger on the north and Dahomey on the west.

**AREA:** 356,669 square miles

**GEOGRAPHY:** The basic topographic features are outlined by the shape of a "Y" formed by the Niger and its tributary, the Benue. The north consists of plateaus and savannah areas and the south is comprised of coastal lands.

**CLIMATE:** Tropical- drier in the north. Temperatures in the south are fairly constant at 85-90° F during the day and 65-70° F at night. They are slightly more variable in the north. The annual rainfall varies from 150 inches on the eastern coast to 25 inches or less in the extreme north.

**POPULATION:** 79.8 million (1973 provisional census) - largest population in Africa.

<b>CITIES:</b>	Lagos (capital)	1,500,000
	Kano	300,000
	Port Harcourt	180,000
	Kaduna	150,000

Nigeria has 250 tribes, most with their own languages or dialects. The Hausa-Fulani in the north are the largest in number, and are mostly Moslems. The Yoruba in the west and the Ibo in the east are the two other major tribes, Christians and Muslims account for 34% and 47% of the population respectively. Literacy in Nigeria is one of the highest in Africa.

**LANGUAGE:** English is the official language.

**GOVERNMENT:** Nigeria became independent within the Commonwealth in 1960 and became a republic in 1963. Since the conclusion of the Biafran Civil War in 1970, Nigeria has had remarkable success in reuniting the country and maintaining political peace among the tribes, concentrating on economic matters and determined to use its oil wealth to broaden the country's development.

The Federal Government rules by decree through the Supreme Military Council which is responsible



for defense, law and security. The Executive Council is responsible for education, agriculture, industry and health.

HEAD OF STATE: Brigadier Murtala Muhammed (July 1975).

CURRENCY: 1 NAIRA= CAN. \$ 1.65 (July 1975).

WEIGHTS AND

MEASURES: The metric system became official on January 1, 1974

#### ECONOMY

The government is now concerned with using oil revenues to provide a higher standard of living for its citizens and it has devised a \$50 billion, 1975-80 Five -year Development Plan to reach this goal.

More than 2.5 million barrels of crude oil is produced each day, making Nigeria the world's sixth largest producer and the second largest in Africa with petroleum accounting for 90% of its exports.

Under the Third National Development Plan government expenditure of \$32 billion will include two liquefied natural gas projects, two or more oil refineries, cement plants, transportation systems and universal primary education. It also plans to invest \$1.5 billion in agricultural machinery, storage facilities, fertilizer, insecticides, irrigation and other agricultural development.

This will create an excellent market for general purpose industrial and technical equipment, particularly agricultural, forestry, water supply and construction equipment. An urgent housing scheme is underway and there is a great demand for building materials such as prefabricated systems, plumbing equipment, pipes, tiles, etc. Other opportunities exist in educational equipment, hospital equipment, communications equipment, and a wide variety of electrical hardware.

Nigeria is the world's largest producer of palm kernel, and second largest of cocoa and palm oil. It also leads Africa in the production of peanuts and timber.





Manufacturing ranks with petroleum as the two fastest growing sectors in Nigeria. The manufacturing sector is growing at an annual rate of 20% with activity centred around primary extraction or processing of export goods but manufacturing of consumer products for its own domestic market has greatly increased. Drastic reductions of import duties on raw materials since April 1974 are also contributing to rapid manufacturing expansions.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) :	\$18 billion (1974)
PER CAPITA INCOME:	\$210 (1974)
REAL RATE OF GDP GROWTH :	10%

<u>WORLD TRADE:</u>	<u>\$ million</u>
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	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Balance of Trade</u>
1972	1,505	2,180	+675
1973	1,877	3,385	+1,508
1974	2,734	9,559	+6,825

Principal Imports: Machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, chemicals.

Principal Exports: Petroleum, tin, columbite, cocoa, palm oil, rubber.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS (1973): UK 28%, West Germany 13%, US 10%, Japan 9%.

MAJOR MARKETS (1972): UK 17.3%, US 14.7%, France 14.8%, Netherlands 12.7%.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH NIGERIA (\$ MILLION)

	<u>Imports from Nigeria</u>	<u>Exports to Nigeria</u>	<u>Ontario Exports to Nigeria</u>
1972	60.8	20.9	2.5
1973	82.2	22.8	4.7
1974	53.8	23.4	6.9



Major Canadian Imports from Nigeria 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$,000)	<u>1974</u>
Crude petroleum	54,190	68,856	48,621
Cocoa and chocolate	5,166	11,098	4,505
Vegetable oils and fats except essential oils	260	1,699	--

Major Canadian Exports to Nigeria 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$,000 )	<u>1974</u>
Hard spring wheat, except seed	-	6,136	9,344
Asbestos milled fibres, group 4 & 5	936	1,201	1,279
Copper bars, rods & shapes n.e.s.	-	1,018	1,397
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel n.e.s.	-	659	1,721
Construction machinery & equipment n.e.s.	-	1,165	1,509
Locomotives & tenders, engines & parts	8,474	6,525	91

Major Ontario Exports to Nigeria 1972-1974

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u> (\$,000)	<u>1974</u>
Pipes and tubes, iron and steel n.e.s.	-	556	1,721
Excavating dredging machinery and parts n.e.s.	-	902	550
Mining quarrying machinery and parts n.e.s.	2	40	1,215
Construction machinery & equipment and parts n.e.s.-	-	1,326	1,653
Air conditioning & refrigeration equipment and parts	20	126	185

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AUTHOR

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